THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10 00

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

PEACE PROSPECTS!

Doubts and Hopes!

REPORTS OF FAILURE!

Imperialist Intrigues!

EUGENIE NOT HOPEFUL!

Thiers at Versailles!

SITUATION AT PARIS!

The Besiegers Harrassed!

SICKNESS AND DISCONTENT!

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FROM LONDON.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin, stating that the late negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory.

The Times, in an article advising the British Government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war now, says:

"If England persists in negotiating for peace, she must be ready to stake something on it."

EUGENIE ACTIVELY NEGOTIATING.

The Standard says negotiations are actively going on between Versailles and Empress Eugenie, at Chesehurst, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the regency and negotiate peace. The departure of the Empress did not occur last night, but may be expected at any moment.

THIERS' AMBITIOUS SCHEMES.

Thiers has accepted a mission to negotiate for an armistice only, but still remains at Tours, awaiting safe conduct to Paris to consult first with the Government there.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW OPEN.

Negotiations for the surrender of Metz continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French Provisional Government in his communications.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

The Berlin Gazette, reviewing the attempts at conciliation, says the Government is led to consider them by its desire to avoid further loss of valuable lives.

FROM GERMANY.

A SORTIE REPULSED.

STUTTGARDT, October 25.—General Suckow telegraphed to the government here, on Sunday, that the French made a sortie across the Marne, at Joinville, on Friday against the Wurtemburg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery mitrailleuses, engaged our forces from that point and Joinville to Champigny. They were bravely repulsed by the Second Rifle battalion and part of the Seventh regiment of Wurtemburgers, with a loss of two killed and wounded.

A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

DARMSTADT, October 24.—Baron Andwegh has gone with Herr Hoffman to Versailles, to attend the Council of Ministers.

SIEGE FOR VERDUN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—The Echo says two thousand men, with two pieces of artillery, have marched from Thionville for Verdun to relieve the troops blockaded there.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

FRAGMENTS OF THE LOST CAMBRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Fragments of the steamer Cambria have been washed ashore on the coast of Antrim and Donegal.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Wheat: receipts three days, 25,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—American securities quiet. Railway stocks dull; Erie, 18¾.

ITALY.

POLITICAL DISORGANIZATION.

FLORENCE, Oct. 26.—Recent events in Italy have broken up all old political organizations and a general reconstruction of parties on a new basis is imminent.

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARY APPROVES THE IMPERIAL POLICY.

PESTH, Oct. 24.—The Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament have signified their approval of the foreign policy of the Imperial government.

CAPITAL REMOVAL

The National Convention at Cincinnati—First Day's Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 25.—The Convention to consider the propriety of removing the National Capital assembled here to-day, at 12:30 P. M., at Pike's Hall. It was called to order by Col. Stewart, of Mobile. J. G. Allen, of Illinois, was appointed temporary chairman, and T. E. J. Cessna, of Ohio, Secretary. Pending a motion to appoint committees on credentials and permanent organization, the Convention adjourned until three o'clock P. M., to give time for the arrival of delegates.

At the session in the afternoon a committee on permanent organization was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Harlan, Ill.; Coggswell, Nebraska; Hallum, Ky.; Reeves, Ill.; Hughes, Kansas; Kinsley, Iowa; Stewart, Alabama; Scott, Washington Territory; Forshey, Texas; Beach, Ohio.

Also, the following: Messrs. Kilbara, Iowa; Greene, Illinois; Maupin, Missouri; Ambrose, Nebraska; Brevier, Kentucky; Hamilton, Missouri; Beardsley, Iowa; West, Kentucky; Forshey, Texas; Morrison, Illinois; Scott, Washington Territory; Pratt, Missouri; Richard, Kansas; Van Voorhees, Ohio; Gere, Nebraska.

Permanent officers elected: President, G. N. Lawrence, Illinois; Secretary, Charles Bradley, Arizona, Nebraska; Charles Beardsley, Iowa; R. S. Brevier, Kentucky; Edward Barton, Missouri; Coggswell, Texas; James Scott, Washington Territory.

Sixty-five counties have reported—Ohio, twenty-two; Illinois, twenty-one; Missouri, seventeen; Kentucky, three, Kansas, two; Nebraska, three; Alabama, one; Texas, one; Iowa, three, and Washington Territory, one.

The following resolution was read from Horace Greeley, to which allusion was made last night:

New York Tribune, New York, October 20, 1870.—Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 15th, inviting me to attend the Capital Convention at Cincinnati on the 25th. I regret to be assured that I should leave our State again pending our approaching election. I can only find time to attend to the duties of my office, which are of the very greatest consequence to our country's future, and deserves prompt as well as earnest consideration. Of many occasions the discontent of the men has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go either among the troops to keep up their morale. Sortie made nightly by small parties of Parisians, and the constant firing at night from the forts, severely harass the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles the Prussians are constantly annoyed by Franc Tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla warfare, firing from ambuscade and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches are received:

La Loire, October 24.—It hoops [illegible] of Prussians were at Courville to-day, [illegible] scouts appeared at Pontgouin; but in the evening they returned to Chartres, after blowing up the bridge at Landelles. Fifteen members of the National Guard were shot at Jory.

Evreux, October 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chatellon Le Duc, taking 17 wagon loads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a Colonel of Baden cavalry.

Versailles, Oct. 25.—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were disconcerted by the gallant and successful sorties of the garrison. Our troops charged with the bayonet, and killed a number of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

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THE CAPITAL.

The Fishery Questions—Treasurer's Report of National Finances—Comparative Statement—Senator Morton Declines the English Mission—The President's Reply—Reasons for the Retirement of Secretary Cox—The South Carolina Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1870.

THE FISHERY QUESTIONS.

A trustworthy dispatch says that the disposition of the English Cabinet is to adjust the fishery questions at issue, in a manner satisfactory to our Government and favorable to the claims of American fishermen.

NATIONAL FINANCES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The annual report of Treasurer Spinner will show for 1870, as compared with 1869—

1870	
Increased receipts	$ 48,261,221 50
Decreased expenditures	27,159,060 99
Total	75,422,402 49
1869	
Decreased receipts	4,345,338 41
Increased expenditures	2,342,902 79
Total	6,688,242 20

Net gain or [illegible] by larger collections and reduced expenditures, of.....

The purchases of 5.20's, for special and sinking funds for year ending June 30th, were

Total	$122,894,754 89
Coupon bonds	75,085,950 00
Registered stocks	39,644,350 00
Premium paid on same	10,731,553 40
Accrued interest on same	1,425,113 49

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The *Republican*, of Charleston, South Carolina, of the 21st, says that the Republican party is thoroughly victorious, making a clean sweep of the State by twenty thousand majority, and all of the Congress ticket, and electing more than two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Also, that they have succeeded in at least nineteen of the thirty-one counties of the State. The Charleston Courier, on the other hand, insists that a fair count of the votes would show a majority for the Opposition ticket. But a fair count will not be had.

The Charleston *News* concedes the election of the Republican State ticket, but claims the election of Col. McKissick, Union Reformer, to Congress from the Fourth District.

REMAIN DECLINED.

Senator Morton has formally declined the mission to England, giving as a reason for declining that in the event of his resignation as Senator, the Democrats, being a majority in the Legislature of Indiana would not permit his successor from their own party, and setting forth the impropriety of such a course on his part in connection with the interests of the Administration. Admiral Farragut declines the President for his mark of distinguished favor in tendering him the mission, and it is understood the President replied in terms equally friendly.

THE PRESIDENT TO SENATOR MORTON.

The following is the President's reply to Senator Morton's letter declining the English mission:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 21, 1870.

HON. O. P. MORTON.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst. declining the English mission, with reasons therefor, is received. I fully concur with you in the reasons which you give for the course which you find it your duty to pursue in the matter, but regret the more that I cannot have your services at the English Court at this critical juncture. Your course, however, I deem wise, and, if the right is maintained by your constituents in Indiana and throughout the country.

With assurances of my highest regard, I remain, truly,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

SECRETARY COX'S RESIGNATION — REASONS THEREFOR.

It may be stated with confidence that the reasons of Gen. Cox's retirement involved no difference of interest between him and the Secretary to report there was entire harmony on the policy of conducting affairs through the agency of civilians appointed for their fitness for the positions as well as for their well known conservative character. The only thing that could be construed into a difference between Secretary Cox and the President, was the McGarrahan claim. A year ago the President expressed to Gen. Cox his desire that no further action be taken in his name, either for McGarrahan or the New Idria company, but Congress had finally acted upon the subject, and as much prejudice had been charged on both sides, and that as the question was undergoing legislative action before the Executive administration came into existence, on the 22d of August last, the President wrote Gen. Cox a note, in which he communicated similar views, and inhibited the signing of such patent by the Secretary appointed to sign the same. Secretary Delano, however, by his own specific order, or through the Secretary himself. The Secretary, on receipt of the President's note, promptly gave to the Commissioner instruction to the land patent Secretary.

General Cox explained to the President that Mr. Linehan's case was similar to that of Mr. McGarrahan's claim to some quicksilver mines, the possession of which he was entitled to, and that this matter was not the cause of the Secretary's resignation. The reason given for the withholding of the signature between Secretary Cox and the President, the resignation and its acceptance, is that it was, at the time, confined to those involved no difference in public measures as the cause of official separation.

APPOINTMENTS—POSTMASTER VS. EVENTS.

It has been ascertained from official sources that no person has yet been decided upon for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, nor is it likely an appointment will be made for several weeks.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today: James B. Hodge, Register at Little Rock, Ark. Jas. Seely, United States Attorney, Nevada.

RUMOR DENIED.

There is no truth in the report that Postmaster General Cresswell will be selected as Minister to England.

FAYETTE FAIR

Best Exposition For Two Years—Pittsburgh Well Represented.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 25.—The second annual exhibition of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now progressing. In interest, and as an agricultural exhibition, it promises more favorable than any western exhibition for years. Pittsburgh is represented in the mechanical department by Spratt, Johnston & Co., Sam'l Hare & Son, Joseph T. Bedwell, Price & Brickham, Steel and others. The admirable arrangements of the Brownsville packets have brought freight and passengers without inconvenience. Pittsburgh horsemen are expected to-morrow.

J. T. F. W.

ST. LOUIS.

Wine Merchant Satchel Alleged Counterfeiter Runs the Cannon Hedged Contracts Sold.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Charles Frey, wine merchant, recently from California, was found dead in his bed at his boarding house to-day. It is supposed he committed suicide.

Perry Randolph, who was arrested in Jackson county, this state, some time ago, for passing counterfeit money, entered suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day against Swift and Cowan, lawyers, of Kansas City, for twenty thousand dollars damages. Randolph alleges he paid Swift and Cowan seven thousand five hundred dollars, for which they said five hundred dollars for him and defend his case, which they failed to do, and kept his money.

John Fulton, Philadelphia, Wm. S. Wood, Tom. Wright, Carlisle, Pa., Frank N. Hughes, Pottsville, Pa., and Edgar P. Bull, Warrenville, entered suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day against the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, to compel them to fulfill a contract. The plaintiffs allege they are to furnish iron for the track, rolling stock for the road, and the latter agreed to pay for which they were to receive twenty thousand dollars in stock and twenty thousand dollars first mortgage bonds per mile, but the latter refused to do so. The plaintiffs also got for an injunction restraining defendants from giving the work to other parties.

RIVER OBSTRUCTION.

Board of Engineers Ordered to Examine the Channel and Prevent Further Damage.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 25.—At a meeting of the joint committees of Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council, on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, held to-day, dispatches were read from Major Farquhar, of Louisville, and from the Secretary of War, who had directed the Board of Engineers to meet at once in Cincinnati to take steps to prevent the bridge now constructing. A committee was appointed to receive and furnish them information.

Railroad Receiver Appointed.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The Circuit Court of this county to-day appointed Gen. T. A. Morris, President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, receiver for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, on complaint of several of the stockholders. The road is considered solvent, but a debt of $300,000, for the construction of a branch, is being pressed, and while the road is unable to meet it, the directors preferred the appointment of a receiver to permitting it to go into bankruptcy.

NEW YORK.

Enforcement of Election Laws—Preparations for the Worst—Appeal for Aid for Starving French People—Ocean Yacht Race—Episcopal Convention, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

ENFORCEMENT OF ELECTION LAWS.

A *Times'* special, dated Washington last evening, says: "The dispatches received here from New York, giving brief details of the resistance to the United States officers in their duty of enforcing the laws of Congress, created quite a breeze for a dull day." Attorney General Akerman left for New York to-night, and will investigate the facts to-morrow. The people of New York may rest assured that the laws will be enforced, and that the United States officers will be protected and sustained in the execution of their duty. If this they will have ample evidence before to-morrow night."

It is understood that Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, arrived in the city last evening for the purpose of consulting with District Attorney Noah Davis and Marshal Sharpe as to measures for the enforcement of the election laws. The Attorney General declares that all the power of the Government is to be exerted in the enforcement of the law.

The Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry are expected to reach this city next Monday from Charleston, South Carolina, from which port they are to sail on transports on Saturday next.

At the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Benedict called the attention of the Grand Jury to the laws regulating elections. He pointed out offences under the United States law of August 4th, 1870, repealing all ancient statutes, for the punishment of officers or voters committing fraud, and said he wished these laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feeling, for the question was not of party but civil liberty. He also called attention to offences against the Registry laws.

MISERY ON BATTLE FIELDS—AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Executive Committee of the Association for the Relief of Misery on the Battlefields appeal to the public for aid in sending a supplement of breadstuffs at once to the starving people of Ardennes and Alsace. Accompanying the appeal is a letter from H. S. Sanford, Ex-Minister to Belgium, dated Brussels, Oct. 7th, which states that in Ardennes alone, the region along the Belgian frontier, two hundred thousand people are in peril of starvation. Many are without shelter, save such as are made of bushes, and have rescued from their burning homes only the clothes upon their backs. They have only such food as charity provides or that can still be obtained from scanty unhatchered rude spot crops while winter is approaching and thousands must perish unless help comes speedily.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The ocean yacht race between Bennett's Dauntless and Douglas' Sappho was sailed to-day, resulting in a victory for the Sappho, which beat the Dauntless by one hour, one minute and one second, and one second in a race of six hours, forty-five minutes and ten seconds. The yachts started from the anchorage off Sandy Hook, the course being twenty-five miles dead beat to windward and return. The Sappho beat the Dauntless by one hour and nineteen minutes, seventeen seconds, and on return home, with free wind, four minutes and eighteen seconds.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION—ARCHBISHOPRIC VACANT.

The Convention of the Episcopal Clergy of the five dioceses of this State meets here to-morrow, to form an Ecclesiastical Province, elect a Bishop and appoint an Archbishopric is mooted, and the name of Bishop Potter prominently mentioned in connection with the new See.

At the meeting of the Episcopalian Board of Mis ions to-day a resolution was adopted requesting the Bishops to urge upon the Convention the support of foreign and domestic missions.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

When the case of Ramsey against the Erie Railroad was called for trial this morning, Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, Special Term, counsel for plaintiff moved for postponement, on the ground that his injunction had not been complied with by which they were restrained from preparing for trial until within four days. Judge Barnard denied the motion, and peremptorily ordered to answer and defend was taken by the defendants.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

The examination of Theo. Allen on a charge of perjury commenced before Justice Dowling this morning. The case was examined, who testified to the false representations made by Allen under oath. Allen's counsel then moved that the charge be dismissed against his client because he belonged to the young Democracy.

THE RECENT TERRIBLE GALE.

As the tidings of the recent disasters at sea, caused by the terrible gale of the 14th, continue to hand, the list of lost vessels increases. We have already the record of wrecks on the Florida coast, including the ship Lone Star, and the clipper ship Mariposa, which is probably a total loss.

HOMICIDE TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Jackson for shooting Archibald Gracie, was continued to-day. The court room was densely crowded. The witnesses so far examined all testified that Douglas was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him.

YELLOW FEVER CASES.

During the past week eight vessels arrived from infected ports, with a total of 1,200 persons on board, six of which terminated fatally. There are yet seventeen patients at Quarantine.

THE RETIRED THE SECRETARYSHIP.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has tendered the secretaryship, made vacant by the declination of Dr. Jessup, of the Syrian Mission, to Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of over thirty persons charged with illegal registration. Many of the parties, it is reported, have fled the city.

A FATAL THAW.

A burglar was shot dead last night by a trap gun in attempting to enter a gunsmith's shop in East Twenty-third street.

APPOINTMENTS.

Horace Greeley has recovered, and addressed a meeting of Irish Republicans to-night.

CIGARS SEIZED.

The United States authorities have seized 195,000 cigars belonging to F. Reed, he being charged with a violation of the revenue laws.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation of thanksgiving, November 24th.

DECLINES.

Ethan Allen has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the fourth district.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The schooner Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

—There were seven deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on Monday.

—The population of Philadelphia, as ascertained by the complete census, numbers 657,—[illegible].

—The population of St. Louis county, outside the city, is 34,377. Total population of the county 267,351.

—Chestnut Hill Reservoir, for Boston, has been completed at a cost of $2,500,000. Water was let into it yesterday.

—The dedication of the new chapel of the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, will occur on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

—A Union Railroad depot will be built at Kansas City, Mo., to be five hundred by one thousand feet in dimensions, and to cost $75,000.

—Gallagher, the pugilist, is not sick at St. Louis, as reported, and will fight, according to the articles of agreement, on Nov. 1st. The final deposit of stakes has been made.

—Dispatches from Richmond, Virginia, state that the suspension of the Banking House of R. H. Maury & Co., is only temporary, and they will be able to meet all obligations.

—P. Harris, an old counterfeiter and leader of a gang, with implements for coining half and half dollar pieces and silver half dollars, was taken into custody at New Orleans Monday night.

—A young man, name unknown, committed suicide at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday. Among his papers was a letter from Mrs. Hewitt, of Lansing, Iowa, supposed to be his sister.

—About twenty thousand persons visited the fair ground, at Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday. Pilot Temple, of St. Louis, won the trotting race for a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars.

—Lt. H. A. Smith, Q. M. of 7th U. S. Cavalry, on duty in the West, has been missing for several weeks, and as he had considerable money in his possession it is supposed he has been foully dealt with.

—The first grand Exposition of the Cotton States Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association opened yesterday at Augusta, Ga. The number of articles of every kind on exhibition is very large.

—The Exeter (N. H.) machine shop and foundry, with one or two small buildings, belonging to the railroad company, were burned early on Sunday, involving a loss of $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $12,000.

—Hugh Gilroy, aged thirty-seven, while employed yesterday in blasting rock on the Louisville & Portland Canal, was struck on the head by a rock weighing five pounds, fracturing his skull and causing instant death. Deceased leaves a wife and children in Louisville.

Monster Stock Yards Projected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—It is asserted here that a representative of Commodore Vanderbilt and other eastern railroad magnates have procured a large tract of land opposite this city, in Illinois, with a view of establishing a monster stock yard, and that negotiations are progressing for a similar tract on this side of the river. Some five hundred acres of land will be required for the operations of these gentlemen.

Another Hurricane at Key West.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PUNTA RORSA, Fla., October 25.—Another hurricane has visited Key West. Six vessels were wrecked in the harbor.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

IN English hotels the women servants carry up the baggage, while the men carry up cards and run on errands.

NILS ERICSSON, eldest brother of Captain John Ericsson, and the greatest engineer of Sweden, died recently.

EVEN the band of the Fifty-ninth Prussian Infantry distinguished itself at Sedan. It captured five Frenchmen and four horses.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC is said not to be dead, but to have been captured at Sedan, and now employed in bread making for the Prussians.

FOUR THOUSAND French prisoners have been set to work on the canal through Schleswig, which will connect the Baltic with the German Ocean.

M. VILLEMESSANT, in the *Figaro*, informs the world that he has left his wife outside Paris, and would willingly allow one of his veins to be open in exchange for a letter from her.

THE Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate committed to jail for three months a man named John Thompson, for skinning a live cat. The object of the brutal fellow was to possess himself of a banjo skin.

A FIRM of champagne manufacturers of Ay, write to their London correspondents advising them that the Prussians passing through Champagne leave the vine harvest in safety, and even afford it protection.

A MAN named Carver, convicted of the murder of his wife, but for some reason set at liberty, returned to his home in Corydon, (England), a few days ago, and was mobbed and pelted with brickbats by 500 or 600 women.

LETTERS from Laon say that a Prussian council of war had condemned the Mayor of the town, M. Ferrand, to death for the explosion of the citadel; but the punishment had been commuted at the prayer of the Archbishop of Rheims.

A PRUSSIAN hussar, getting his horse shod in a French smithy, was killed by a blow of the blacksmith's hammer. His comrades attacked the smith, who was shielded by the villagers. A severe fight and the burning of the village resulted.

A ROMAN Catholic Silesian farmer, discussing war matters with one of his neighbors, said: "The Prussians have got the best of it in Schlewig-Holstein and in Austria; but they will never conquer the French until God Almighty himself turns Protestant."

SO unpopular are all the evidences of Imperialism in Paris, that all gentlemen who wear waxed moustaches, *a la Napoleon le Petit*, become at once objects of suspicion, and all wearers of such hirsute appendages are in danger of mob violence. Imperials on the chin are also under the ban.

LE Sedan has suffered, Bouillon, the nearest Belgian town, is thriving on the war. The Hotel de la Poste, in which, in 1815, the Emperor passed his first night of captivity, is full to overflowing with five in a room. Beds are at fancy prices all over the town, ten francs a night being the moderate rate.

SOME Prussian wags before Metz crept out one night very near the French lines and planted a "battery," of which overturned beehives were the mortars, old stove-pipes the cannon and old clothes on stakes the men. In the morning the French batteries opened a terrific fire on this supposed battery, and with such effect that soon not a vestige of it was to be seen.

THE "Wacht Am Rhein" was sung at a grand open air concert held in Vienna, for the benefit of the Prussian wounded, and was greeted with such a storm of applause that it had to be encored. The receipts of the concert subsided. The crowd then took up the air, and the last verse was sung by the whole audience, men, women and children, with tears of enthusiasm were seen in the eyes of many.

THE King of Denmark opened his Parliament recently with a speech from the throne. He said it was difficult for human eyes to foresee the conclusion and consequences of the struggle in France, but he clings to the hope that the question pending between Denmark and Prussia may be settled in any way conducive to Europe's future independence and ensuring in future good relations with its southern neighbors.

THE Imperial Russian Governor of Riga has assessed the city of Riga, for the year, because many of the houses were decorated with German flags on account of the German victories, at the sum of 100,000 rubles, which collected $100,000 for the wounded German soldiers. The Governor ordered this sum to be divided into two shares, of which one was to be sent to the German, and the other to the French Aid Society.

PRINCE Salm-Salm, who shared the Emperor Maximilian's captivity in Mexico, fell at St. Privat. On his right arm being shattered by a shot, he picked up his fallen sword with the left and continued the attack. Finding he could in the arm he disregarded, until he was mortally struck in the chest. "Have we conquered?" he asked a clergyman who stood by the couch. "God alone," was the reply. "Then all is well: comfort my wife," were his last words.

A PARIS correspondent makes the following allusion as to what the Emperor will do in case of the Germans in a certain contingency, "if the Prussians continue to be brutes, they will find themselves in the midst of a social destruction quite a novel and of a most terrible character, such as is dreadful only to think of. Our enemies will find in it a new arm of the defence, and has produced arms which they should be resorted to, as in the last extremity they will be, will fire the world with astonishment and horror."

THE arrival of the first French eagle captured by the Germans in battle was the signal for great rejoicing in Berlin. It was brought proudly into the city by the Lieutenant and the Sergeant who had taken it. At the Brandenburg Gate the guard was called out in their honor and presented arms as they passed. The venerable Field Marshal Wrangel was so impatient to see the trophy in front of the palace, encountering them on their way to the palace, followed by a large crowd, he, in his patriotic ardor, heartily hugged and kissed the Lieutenant who was carrying the eagle.

THE Prussians generally seem to have considerable fear of finding mines near the forts of Paris, and that the positions immediately outside of the fortifications are mined there is little doubt. Here extend in every directions the quarries from which Paris has drawn her building material. Not open quarries like ours, but subterranean chambers or galleries which extend for many miles underground, and present admirable opportunities for blowing the Prussians into the air whenever they shall approach in any considerable body near the fortifications.

SOME of our enterprising exchanges publish letters, columns in length, purporting to come from Paris by portal balloon, just how much of them come in that way is shown by the following statement, that the French postoffice authorities have announced that they will dispatch balloons with private correspondence as regularly as the weather will permit. The correspondence must be written on very thin paper, and each letter must be open and not weigh more than three grammes. It may be four centimetres long by seven centimetres broad, must be addressed outside "By balloon," and must be prepaid at the ordinary rates.

A GERMAN bookworm has brought to light an opinion expressed by the Paris *Moniteur* in 1814 with respect to the relations of France with Germany. In the beginning of that year the Bishop of Strasburg, rendered uneasy by the progress of the revolution in France, applied to the German empire for help, whereupon the *Moniteur*, which had already an official character, declared: "This help will not be denied him, and it may be, as is generally and openly said, that his request may result in the reunion of that country to the German empire, from which it was detached by ambition, and to which it ought again to belong, according to the principles of international law."

THROUGH our foreign exchanges, we get now and then a pleasant scene from the battle field, which the cable was too full to report. Here is a transcript of such as this concerning Lieutenant Von Papen under the walls of Metz. It seems that this officer was reported among the "dangerously wounded" at Gravelotte on the 16th of August, and the news reached his betrothed in Westphalia, she set off at once to attend to her dying lover, arriving soon after. The wound, though dangerous, did not prove mortal, and good nursing and the sight of his betrothed had so happy an effect upon that, with the assistance of a military chaplain, on the 15th of September the nurse assumed the title of Madame Von Papen, and was able soon after to bear her husband back to Fatherland.

A telegram was sent on the 4th ult. to the Queen of Prussia, from Paris, by some members of the Legislature of Peace, beseeching her, in the name of the inexpressible and reciprocal sufferings of both nations, in the name of the blood of Christ, in the name of the God of the Gospel, that the wife and mother of the victorious chiefs would interfere to prevent the further effusion of blood. To this Her Majesty replied, through Herr Von Sydow, the President of the Society for giving aid to the wounded, that the profound evil caused by the war was felt in the hearts of all wives and mothers, and that the Queen participated in that feeling as a true Christian. "God alone," Her Majesty says, "can bring to a good end this destructive contest so gratuitously provoked, but it is the duty of all friends of peace to aid toward that end."

A FRENCH DECREE announces that departments within one hundred kilometres of the enemy were under military law. Military chiefs are to make known the appearance of the enemy and prompt notice must be given of their measurements. Military chiefs must also select and prepare places suitable to resist the advance of the enemy. Such chiefs shall have the right to make the requisitions of persons or things, and will pay with orders on the Government. Any military chief has the right to call out the National Guard, and may send them to any place within his command, so long as the department is under martial law. The National Guard must provide themselves with three days' food which the state will pay for. Military chiefs of departments are personally responsible for the organization of the forces, and preparations to resist the enemy.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Co.]

GREENSBORO, Oct. 25.—River falling, with three feet four inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 56 deg at five P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 25.—The river is falling slowly with four feet six inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 56 at five P. M.

OIL CITY, Oct. 25.—River stationary, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at six P. M.

THE WEST.

$150,000 is the cost of the new grain elevator at Duluth.

CHICAGO has 530 miles of sidewalk and 5,388 gas lamps.

ENGLISH sparrows have appeared in Jefferson county, Iowa.

SECRETARY COX will resume his law practice in Cincinnati.

THE first colored juror empanelled at Evansville is ag d 109.

TEN thousand head of cattle are grazing in Worth county, Iowa.

MRS. JAMES NOLAN, of Grant, Indiana, is asking for her seventh divorce.

PROF. SILLIMAN is to lecture on scientific subjects in Chicago this winter.

IN Helena, Montana, on Sunday two inches depth of snow covered the streets.

WM. WATT refuses to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

THEODORE THOMAS is to give a week of orchestral concerts in Chicago next month.

DES MOINES, Iowa, does not license drinking saloons, but there are forty in full blast.

THE 250th anniversary of the landing of the Puritans was celebrated in St. Louis on last Friday.

A PURE-BLOODED black Spanish hen in Fond du Lac has turned perfectly white at her last moulting.

AT the fair at Du Quoin, Illinois, a calf is exhibited which is only three months old and gives milk.

NEVADA has barely 35,000 population, yet she has two Senators, the same as Pennsylvania or New York.

LETTERS from Laon say that a Prussian council of war had condemned the Mayor of the town, M. Ferrand, to death for the explosion of the citadel; but the punishment had been commuted at the prayer of the Archbishop of Rheims.

A PRUSSIAN hussar, get

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49f.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

THE New York *Herald* takes the ground that the re-election of Gen. Grant is a foregone conclusion, and that no man, whomsoever he may be, that runs in opposition to him can hope for success.

SAM RANDALL, re-elected a member of Congress by the Philadelphia Democracy, is busily engaged in the "radical extravagance" of the franking privilege—helping on a pension agent by flooding the country with his circulars under his frank.

THE FACT that one of the "roughs" of the city of Philadelphia was shot down while endeavoring to interfere with the duties of the Return Judges, is quoted by the New York *Herald* as a warning to "our own roughs at home." The Democratic party who seem desirous of inaugurating riot in New York, are especially desirous there shall be no military force present, that those roughs may create riot and disorder with impunity.

SENATOR MORTON has formally declined the mission to England, preferring rather to remain in the Senate, believing it better for the interests of the Administration. While it will be regretted that the Senator feels compelled to decline, his reasons are of such a character, that his action will be thoroughly endorsed. Indiana would supply his place with a Democrat, while the President has hosts of other good Republicans from whom to select a Minister to England.

IT IS REPORTED that Albert Hobson, one of the passengers on the lost steamer Cambria, has been saved. If it be true, and unless it is, some one has been desperately wicked enough to find pleasure in deceiving his family by telegraph, it gives additional ground for the hope that more may yet be heard from. The agents of the line at New York have not received any confirmation of this news, but steps have been taken to determine its truth, and to learn all the details.

GEORGIA seems sadly desirous of gaining notoriety as rebellious to the very core. When the State Agricultural Society were giving an exhibition at Atlanta, the suggestion of raising the National flag over the State House was emphatically rejected. The flag was taken down from over the gateway leading into the Fair Grounds. What these people may hope to obtain by this silly and ridiculous opposition to the National Government, other than pity, it is impossible to guess. Had our Government been a little less leulent to those engaged in rebellion against its authority, there would have been less bravado in Georgia to-day.

THE PRUSSIANS are endeavoring, if they have not already succeeded, to establish batteries at Billancourt, and to make this their point from which to attack Paris. Should they do so, their guns will cover Vaugirard, Grenelle, Auteuil and Passy. These quarters are densely inhabited and filled with magnificent residences. In the line of fire from these batteries, and in reach of them is the tomb of Napoleon. Further on and probably within reach, stand the Palace of the Peers, the Luxembourg, the Pantheon and the Church of St. Sulpice. It is fearful to contemplate the ruin that may arise from these batteries alone, and the thought will arise that the loss of Alsace and Lorraine were but trifles in comparison.

WHILE Northern Democracy crows jubilantly over the late elections, their Southern brethren see plainly that there is no cause of rejoicing. A barren victory, that avails nothing, after all the promises the Northern Democracy made, has aroused the anger of the Richmond *Dispatch*, and it strikes back as follows:

The truth is, the Northern Democrats have not the tact, or good sense, or wisdom, or what you will, to make up good issues. The Southern Democrats formerly made these up for them, and then they were always successful.

This is hardly kind to the Northern Democrats, when they have been asserting so joyously for weeks that they have had a Democratic triumph. But the sting of the rebuke rests in the fact, that of old, Southern Democrats, having all the wisdom, made up the issues for the Northern Democrats, who had no good sense, and then Democracy was always successful.

CHANG AND ENG, the Siamese twins, for years have been consulting the best medical authority with reference to being separated. Science, however, has in each instance, positively asserted that any such attempt would be death to both. Some time since Chang had a stroke of paralysis, and his twin brother from that hour was in effect tied to a dead man. Lately, Chang has grown low-spirited and melancholy, and Eng has shown a distinct and separate volition, not only from the fact of still retaining his health, but from the further fact of being cheerful, while his brother was depressed. This state of affairs has given rise to another consultation of the medical faculty, and they now declare that should Chang die, his brother could be separated from the dead body with safety. Science is likely to err in this conclusion as in the former, but if the operation, after the death of either, can be safely performed, there is no reason why it might not have been done during the life of both, and the minds of these two men been relieved of the unhappy disquietude that must have constantly harassed them.

THE *Southern Review* is printed in Baltimore and A. T. Bledsoe, L.L.D., is editor. As a sample of the condition in which Bledsoe, L.L.D., considers the South, we quote the following:

"We look upward, beholding with a despair that is voiceless, the white shimmer of her robes as they fade in the cruel distance! The last faint scintillation of their glory disappears, and now it would seem to us as if the 'very blackness of darkness' had closed impenetrably on life and hope.

"In that gloom lies, in tearful corruption, a Nation's *corpse*. We cannot escape its ghastly presence. Held down by proscription on the one hand, and poverty on the other, nothing is left us but to abide our doom in solid resignation."

Poverty and Proscription holding down a corpse is undoubtedly a beautiful figure of speech, were it not that the corpse is lying in "fearful corruption." But every thing is sad, despair is "voiceless," distance is "cruel," and the truth is the South, according to Bledsoe, L. L. D., has gone up with a flash like a rocket and left nothing but the "blackness of darkness." If the Southern people are not disgusted with this namby-pamby class of rhetoric, that the writer calls "mournful imagery," we are very much mistaken in our opinions of them.

WE know how our thousands of readers will be impressed with the *important* news from Washington that the trouble with Senator Cameron last Friday, at Baltimore, was owing to a *little* imprudence the day before at a small dinner party given by him for Forney at Washington. The two ate and drank to a late hour, and the distinguished Senator started early next morning for Baltimore, where the trouble overtook him. He is safe at home now, and having recovered from his fright, is of a more cheerful frame of mind. Forney has been telegraphed that there must be a reform in two things. First, they will dine hereafter at an earlier hour; and second, mixing liquors must be stopped. The editor of "my two papers—both daily," should remember his *friend* cannot stand what he could fifty years ago.—*Tuesday's Commercial.*

How any journal laying claim to decency, and asking at least the ordinary respect of its readers, could print such a villainous and malicious falsehood as the above is quite a mystery to us. The paragraph is none the more creditable to the *Commercial* because the text originally appeared in the columns of a flash Sunday paper of Philadelphia of Democratic persuasion. Public men are safe in the possession of their places, power and influence if such despicable falsehoods as the one quoted, form the stock of ammunition on which their enemies draw while conducting the warfare against them.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

National education has been a question for discussion in Congress for years, and lately has been again introduced. Propositions and suggestions have been made in that body with reference to a uniform system of education all over the Union. Some of these suggestions have been discarded, but one, at least, may be brought before the next Congress. It is an effort to make education national, and arises from a desire to educate the citizens of the Southern States into harmony with the present political condition of the country. The object is good and the motive proper, but is the way clear?

The first impression that fixes itself on the mind, is in hearty accord with the movement. It is unquestionably true, that the diversity in the educational system in different States of the Union, is much to be regretted. We also admit the soundness of the position, that the adoption of a National system long since, would, in all probability, have prevented the rebellion. But these are not arguments directed to prove the right and power of Congress to establish such a system. The consequences that would arise from the adoption of many reforms that might be proposed, while they would be beneficial, does not in the slightest degree, prove that Government has the authority to enforce those reforms by Congressional enactments.

With regard to compulsory education, requiring every State to adopt the public school system and compel children to attend, nothing need be said, because it is not urged. But the effort to which we allude is also compulsory. The proposition is, that Government shall set aside a certain fund, the amounts proposed varying from eight millions to twenty million dollars, to be divided among those States that adopt a public school system, in proportion to the population of the State. This is said not to be compulsory, but encouraging, and that it does not compel a State to adopt a school system but offers a reward to those that will adopt it. The error of this conclusion arises from the fact that it does not embrace the whole proposition. The whole, it is true, that such a law would not compel a State to adopt a school system, it would compel the citizens of the State not adopting it to help pay for the fund to the State that had. As an illustration of this point, and to bring it home to our citizens, if Pennsylvania and Ohio had no public schools, and under the encouragement of the Government, Ohio adopted the system while Pennsylvania declined, although the Government would not compel Pennsylvania to establish public schools, it would compel the citizens of Pennsylvania to help pay the amount given to Ohio as her proportionate part of the fund. Nor will it be any answer to our objection to say that it will not be by direct taxation, or that the amount will be so small that it will not be felt. Neither of these points touch our objection to the principle. The fact would remain that Pennsylvania was compelled to aid Ohio, in supporting a system of schools, which the citizens of Pennsylvania did not choose to adopt for the education of their own children. It would be an imposition of taxation, direct or indirect, without any return.

This, of itself, should be sufficient to induce a Government to pause before it assumed such a position. Nor do we think the end proposed would be gained. In the South, where the public school system is most needed by reason of want of it altogether, the offer of a few thousand dollars would be no inducement, while the compulsion of Southern citizens to pay for the education of Northern children would arouse an element that would become partizan and political. It would be throwing into the elections a popular appeal against what would be termed the impositions of whatever administration established such an act. If the Government has a right to set apart a fund for this purpose, it has the right to demand the adoption of such a school system as Congress might choose to create. Massachusetts, with her annual feasts, her school-rooms decorated with choicest flowers, and her yearly expenses of thousands of dollars for pleasing the scholars, would not be content with the comparative meagre attention to the comforts of the scholars in other States, but would endeavor to force these States to her own standard. A new subject would be opened for Congressional legislation, new questions would arise, and concessions and compromises on the subject of education would necessarily result. In time what commenced merely as a secour agement, would advance to actual compulsion, or be utterly destroyed.

There is no need of any more centralization of power in the Government. There is enough there already for a Republican government, and any compulsory system touching on the popular voice of the people of a State is anti-Republican. The references to monarchies, as a proof of the good that may result from National Education is unfortunate, because the very basis of our objection to its impracticability is, that this is a Republican Government, depending on the popular voice, and without a vast power centralized at its head.

A PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTION.

The Central Committee of New York to the French! To the Friends of France!!

The committee of assistance on behalf of the French victims of the war, instituted in New York, have had the good fortune to see their efforts crowned with success. Large sums have been contributed in answer to their appeal, not only in the metropolis, but in most of the States of the Union. From the remotest parts of the country donations have been received, showing the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, even of those farthest from the mother country. These contributions in cream more and more, as the work, by its success, justifies the wisdom of the organization. So much has been accomplished, and subscriptions are arriving every day with increased liberality. The committee appointed to receive them has disposed, and still continue to dispose of them with regularity, publishing daily an account of receipts and disbursements. No one can any longer suspect the efficiency of the enterprise. It realizes the hopes, and has gained the confidence of every one.

A great deal has been done, but this is nothing in comparison with what remains to be done. We considered first the most urgent claims, and we disposed of the first funds in favor of the wounded. They were the first victims and their sufferings admitted no delay. This class, we may say, is almost numberless, and all the treasures of charity in the world would not suffice to supply all that is needed by the immensity of their sufferings. It is something, however, to alleviate them, and we can say even now, that we have contributed to a degree, that consoles our hearts, and, in a measure, satisfies our consciences. Let us continue and accomplish what has been so successfully begun It is not only our country that we serve, but mankind. But, after the cares bestowed upon our wounded, we shall have yet many wounds to dress, many duties to fulfill. There are the widows and orphans of those who have fallen for their country, destitute and friendless; they, too, have a claim upon our solicitude and charity. We will remember them also in the distribution of your gifts, and for them we appeal to your liberality and compassion. There is no family that is not deeply moved by the thought that their head, their support, their refuge might, like those of France, fall under the folds of his country's flag. Let this sympathy be fruitful. Let each tear it calls forth be transformed into a deed of charity.

Finally, there is a third class of victims who claim our united sympathies. These are the inhabitants of that zone over which the desolating tide of invasion has passed—the unfortunate who are ruined by requisitions and exactions, whose homes are pillaged, devastated, burned, leveled to the ground, whose crops are carried away or destroyed, whose cattle are killed to feed the enemy, who are altogether without subsistance and are also deprived of the seed with which to sow under their fields fruitful the coming season. Let us remember that all northeast east France is so situated. This is the fourth time within a century that this region has borne the weight of invasion, the fourth time that it gives proofs of the purest patriotism. These are the heroic cities—Strasbourg and Metz—the bulwarks of France; Phalsbourg, Bitche, Toul, Verdun, and many others, and those essentially French countries whose ardent patriotism is exalted by the passing scourge. For all these miseries immediate relief is needed—efficient relief—money, and especially food and clothing. It is above all for this last category of victims that the committee solicits contributions of those articles which rural districts are best able to furnish. Flour, wheat, and grains of all kinds are necessary for the support of men and animals and for seeding. Dry vegetables, salted meat, lard, melted or salted butter, linen, garments, tools even, and the implements of agriculture are wanted—everything is serviceable, everything will find its place. Whatever is given will be considered a providential gift. Let those who cannot give money or who have given it according to their means, give something else, whatever they have or can obtain from neighbors or any other source. This is a new vein in the mine of charity, and the inventive divine is inexhaustible. We have only to work it. It is a blessed work and well repays the toil

And now it is not only to the children of France we appeal, but to all those who sympathise with her sufferings, with the heroism of her soldiers, and with the defenders of her honor and liberty. To the French we have made our appeal. To the Americans we would recall our old friendship, our blood mingled with theirs upon the battle fields of independence. The time has come for them to remember and help us in their turn. We do not ask them to fight for us, but to unite with us to heal the wounds of the sons of those who fought by their sides. Many have already anticipated our appeal, many have their names inscribed upon our subscription list. Let others imitate them and thus enlarge the fund for our wounded. This will be the substantial compliment of the moral support which they hasten to give to our new born Republic and France after a day's proof of affection will feel that new strength is given to the many ties of friendship which has already bound her to the Republic of the new world. To work then! Let committees be formed at all points of the United States where none exist as yet, and let them solicit money or agricultural produce and send to us. We will take the necessary measures to have their donations distributed according to their purpose, and though the labor is great, our patriotism shall be equal to the task.

For the Committee, P. A. GERDY, President, LEON MEUNIER, Secretary, *New York.*

A subscription branch has been instituted in Pittsburgh, and $589.60 have already been sent to the Central Committee. New contributions of all kinds will be thankfully received by Prof. A. Danse, No. 4 Eight street.

LETTER FROM THE HUB.

The Lecture Season—Three Courses in the Field—The Lectures—The Theatres—Base Ball—The Harvard Dinner—Miss Glynn—Weather—November Magazines.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette]

BOSTON, October 20, 1870.

One of the peculiar institutions in Boston is the Lecture, and each winter sees crowds of attendants upon the various courses held during the season. This year, there are three prominent courses, all held in Music Hall. But besides these three there are innumerable smaller local courses at the South End, in the suburban villages, etc., while scarcely a week passes without a lecture or two from some independent speaker. The three courses I have mentioned are all I shall touch upon now, however, and they are the Fraternity, the Lyceum and the Bay State. The first of these holds forth on Tuesday evenings, the second on Wednesday and the third on Thursday of every week.—So you see the very heart of the week is thoroughly occupied.

The Fraternity was founded by Theodore Parker, and the pillars of the Society were warm admirers of his, and have kept his ideas and life always before them in the government of their Society. This year is the thirteenth of their lectures, and the programme which they offer keeps up the record of former years. They began last week with the celebrated Thomas Hughes, of England, who made a very interesting defence of England's course during the rebellion. His work was too difficult for him, and he only succeeded in showing that the working people of England were with us heart and soul, while the aristocracy feared and hated us. But that is by no means new to us—we understand that perfectly. What we find fault with, is the government which acted, not the people who felt—and we claim satisfaction from the government, not the people. Mr. Hughes may talk all night long, yet he can never make the American people believe that black is white—or that England was with us during the war. However, that lecture was a week ago—since then we have heard Wendell Phillips, who spoke in the same course on Tuesday last. Mr. Phillips took for the subject of his discourse Political Issues, in which he made a very savage attack upon the Republican party—an attack only justified by the position Mr. Phillips occupies as a seceder from the party. He is the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts of both the Labor Reform and Temperance parties and many harsh critics have accused him of sacrificing his honor in order that he might satisfy his ambition and fill the Gubernatorial Chair in the State House. Certainly his acceptance of two such nominations so exactly opposite in purpose, did look rather suspicious. But Mr Phillips in his speech of Tuesday, showed very clearly his reasons for his course of action, so clearly that no one could possibly accuse him of dishonesty. As he said, the Republicans have refused to enforce the Prohibitory Laws, laws that are now on the statute book. When they find that there is a large part of their members in favor of Prohibition, and that if the laws are not executed the party must split, then the laws will be enforced. When the party see that a large number demand protection for the laborers, then there will *be* protection for them. So Mr. Phillips' object is not to be elected Governor, but to frighten the Republicans from their lethargy, and force them to do their duty. His lecture was a long one, too long in fact, but his wonderful eloquence, his magnetic voice, and above all, the force of all he said, kept the attention of his large audience fixed throughout.

Next week, this Course presents the scholarly George William Curtis, who will lecture upon the life of Charles Dickens. After him the charming Mrs. Scott Siddons will read Midsummer Night's Dream with the accompaniment of Mendelssohn's music, rendered by a select orchestra and chorus under Carl Zerrahn's direction. Nasby will then amuse us with an account of his Search for the Man of Sin—whoever that remarkable and mysterious individual may be. Then Carl Schurz will give his views of the French and German war, and will be followed in turn by Robert Collyer on Robert Burns. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Frederic Douglas and Anna Dickinson occupy the last three evenings of the course with new lectures, whose titles are not yet announced. As you can see the course is likely to be an interesting one, and certainly will not fail for want of talent.

The Lyceum Course was founded by Redpath, I believe, and is a very youthful course, having only been going one year previous to this. Its great features are that it procures sensations, so to speak,—that is, debutants and the like. It began last night with Anna Dickinson, who gave her lecture upon Joan of Arc. The lecture was a very interesting one, and presented the life and character of the celebrated Joan in a very sharp, vivid brilliant light, although the limits of a lecture can hardly do justice to a whole life of such a character as was her's. Miss Dickinson is the same handsome, eloquent woman of former years, and one of her greatest charms is the sweet, graceful, ladylike appearance she presents. This course will have next week the Hon. Charles Sumner, who will lecture upon the Franco-Prussian War, the chief sensation in regard to him being that this is his only appearance in Boston. Ben Butler follows on State and National Politics, and he, too, will appear but this once in Boston. Then the Orphan's Musical Society will give a concert, and Wendell Phillips will follow upon the Lyman Mob of 1835, an offensive title in itself. Last year Mr. Phillips and Mr. Lyman, Jr., had a cheap newspaper controversary, as to whether Mayor Lyman Senior was weak minded and cowardly in 1835, when Mr. Garrison was mobbed for his abolition principles. Mr. Lyman said that his father's conduct had been all that was good and noble, and Mr. Phillips replied that if it had not been for the Mayor's want of back bone, Mr. Garrison never would have been molested. The quarrel ended with the publication of a pamphlet of some fifty or a hundred pages by Mr. Lyman, Jr., reviewing the whole correspondence, and giving, it was hoped, the final and settling blow. To this Mr. Phillips made no answer, and Lyman must have congratulated himself upon his success. He reckoned however without his host, as this lecture of Mr. Phillips' is a reply to the pamphlet, he having kept silence all this time; I suppose, in order to make the better reply now. This lecture is sure to be a treat, if one likes the spice of personality. After it comes James Parton, who will make his debut as a lecturer upon this occasion, treating of A Hundred Years Ago. Geo. Vandenhoff will then follow with a Chat on Irish Bulls, and Mrs. Lander will come after, making *her* debut as a reader, giving Midsummer's Night Dream, with Mendelssohn's music, etc. Then the Rev. Mr. Murray, with his wonderful imaginative powers will give us a new account of the Adirondacks. I admire Mr. Murray for his evident belief that this subject has not long since become a bore and a nuisance. The course will finally close with a debate upon Woman's Suffrage, between Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Miss Catharine E. Beecher, who will respectively take the sides for and against the measure. In the Bay State course, which began last week with John B. Gough on the well worn lecture Circumstances. Gen. N. P. Banks lectures to-night upon the French and Prussian War—a subject that bids fair to become a nuisance as great as that of the Adirondacks. Next week George Vandenhoff will give miscellaneous readings, and then Wendell Phillips will speak on State Politics, followed by Gen. Kilpatrick upon Incidents and Scenes on the Battlefields of the Rebellion. Others in this course are Rev. Mr. Punchon, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Prof. Niles and H. C. Barnabee, a musician of local repute, who will give a concert. No one can say that there is any lack of lectures in this city.

In the way of theatricals we are even better off. Boston theatre goers will patronize about three regular theatres, and one variety establishment. This fact has been amply demonstrated. The Globe, the Museum, the Boston and the Howard Athenæum prosper in a way to delight the hearts of managers; but there are two other establishments in our city, the Adelphi and the Olympic in which even first class entertainments invariably fail. Those which succeed, however, are worthy of the success. The Globe is under the management of Charles Fetcher about whom such a stir was made last season. It is a strange fact, but in spite of Charles Dicken's mistaken eulogy, and Kate Field's absurd gush in late numbers of the Atlantic, Mr. Fechter has made a most undoubted success in our city. Such wholesale puffing and flattery which he received is almost always sufficient to ruin any man's prospects, even though he had considerable talent. But Mr. Fechter's success, in the face of all these difficulties, proves that he possesses real genius. He produced Monte Cristo, in which he has the support of such actors as J. W. Wallack, Vandnehoff, Daly. Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Le Clerque, at the opening of this season, and met with unqualified success at once, having now reached its sixth week, with small signs as yet of giving out. When its attractiveness does cease, we are promised revivals of Othello, Hamlet, No Thoroughfare, Ruy Blas and others of his noted characters.

At the Boston theatre just now Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are giving the Connie Soogah, an Irish play of the usual type, and with it, delighting crowds of simple minded inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, who roar, yell, cheer at every bit of noble sentiment in the drama. It is an amusing sight just to go and watch the countenances of such an audience—certainly the stars could never attract any one by their merits alone. At the Museum Frou Frou is just now up for a revival, it having proved so successful last winter. Caught In The Toils, a good play from the French, was brought out last week, meeting with considerable favor. During the season Guy Mannering is to be produced with an especially fine mounting, and with the talented actress Miss Annie Clarke as Meg Merrilies, a character she is sure to make a success in.

At the Howard Athenæum variety reigns supreme. It would be interesting to trace the history of this establishment. Years ago it was the most fashionable resort of the city. The great Italian Opera singers made their *debut* here. Keane, Booth, Forrest, Cooke, all played their most successful engagements here, and many a great manager has had it in charge. After a while other theatres were erected and the Howard became the regular stock theatre where standard plays and modern comedies were produced, discarding the system of stars. Then it changed to a resort of second-class stars, with a miserable supporting company; and so it went on from bad to worse, growing more unpopular every day, until at last it has become the resort of patrons of variety shows.

We are just now smarting under the defeat of our pet Harvards by the Mutuals, who came on from New York last Saturday on purpose to play the third game of the series. But every one acknowledges that the umpire didn't know his business—so there's a little comfort in that. The Harvard nine is somewhat changed from what it was when on its trip. Archie Bush, who, I believe, comes from Albany, remains the captain, and is the same graceful, thorough player he always was. But the stunning short stop they had, Austin, was taken so sick on the trip that he has not been able to play since, and his position has been filled by Annan, a Freshman, formerly of the Pastimes, of Baltimore. Tyler takes left field in place of Thorpe, who has left college, while no one has as yet been assigned to first base. Perrin has left college, but so far he has retained his place on the nine. The Stars, of Brooklyn, are expected on here some time this week.

Miss Glyn, the English tragedienne, has been reading from Shakespeare in Tremont Temple, meeting with the most flattering success before audiences of our most cultivated people. She opened with Antony and Cleopatra, in which she is by all means the most pleasing, and has already given Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, in all of which she is very fine, indeed. To-night, she will read Romeo and Juliet, and to-morrow, King John; while on the Saturday matinee, she will repeat her first great success, Antony and Cleopatra.

The great gale of Tuesday was not so severe hereabouts as it was in other parts of the country, but things flew about prety lively nevertheless. Just now we are enjoying the blessings of a continued pour of rain, which, if it accomplishes nothing more, makes even the good swear, and there is a pleasure in that it must be confessed.

The November magazines are coming out one by one, and some of them have a pretty good table of contents. Mrs. Stowe gives us some more of Pink and White Tyrrany in Old and New, and I must say that the story is becoming perfectly delightful. Ralph Keeler, Edward Everett Hale, F. W. Loring (or as he styles himself, Frederic Wadsworth Loring), and some others have papers in it too.

JOSIAH TRINKLE.

POLITICAL.

WHITTEMORE is candidate for State Senator in South Carolina.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, gave the Republican ticket 136 majority—a gain of 114 in one year.

CHAS. H. FARWELL was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, at Chicago, on Saturday.

SENATOR THAYER'S friends assert that the recent election in Nebraska settles his re-election to the Senate

JEFFERSON A. DAVIS, of Eureka, has been nominated by the Democrats of Woodford county, Ill., for Representative in the Legislature.

THE Indiana Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans, 36; Democrats, 23; People's ticket, 1. House—Republicans, 47; Democrats, 52; doubtful, 1.

THE colored voters of Trenton, N. J., have resolved "to vote the Republican ticket for Congress and local offices, straight, without scratching."

CHAS. S. SWAN has been expelled from the Onondaga (New York) Democratic County Committee for having accepted a nomination for the Assembly from the Labor-Reform organization.

IN the next General Assembly of Indiana the Radicals will have a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats a majority of five in the House, counting the Reform Republicans elected to that body.

ONE of the most decisive political revolutions of the year is in the Ninth Ohio District, where Dickinson, Democrat, had 1,545 majority two years ago, and Foster, Republican, has 1,161 majority now.

THE Democrats have the hardihood to claim a majority in Pennsylvania, when the aggregate of the Republican Congressional majorities exceeds the aggregate of the Democratic by nearly eight thousand.

THE form of the Republican State and county ticket was stolen from the Bloomfield *Republican* office, in Davis county, Iowa, on the Sunday night before election, by some Democrats who wanted to "set-skin" it.

THE Nebraska Legislature stands: Senate—Regular Republicans, 8; Republicans elected on People's ticket, 2; Democrats, 3. House—Regular Republicans, 26; Republicans elected on People's ticket, 5; Democrats, 8.

THE Labor-Reformers of Kansas are in quandary. Their leader has gone back upon them—sold them out to the Democracy—by withdrawing from the race for Congress and nominating a Democrat to take his place on the Labor-Reform ticket.

THE National Labor Reformers have called a convention in St. Louis to nominate a county ticket. There will probably be three or four local tickets in the field there, and politics are so generally disturbed that it is impossible for the shrewdest canvasser to guess the result.

THREE generations of Foxes have represented Wallingford, New Hampshire, in the Legislature thirty years, William Fox having been elected twenty-five times, twenty-two of them in succession; John Fox, his son, three times, and William C. Fox, his grandson, twice.

IN the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, where there are very many negro voters the Democrats "cordially invite all voters, without distinction of color," to attend their meetings. Negro votes they deem worth having in that locality, but they will probably get few of them.

IN THE Twentieth New York Congressional District, there is a prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Republican dissensions. The opposition candidates, Messrs. Merriman and Bagley, together with their respective friends, have referred the whole question to Judges Bacon, Doolittle and Holmes.

SENATOR VICKERS, of Md., deeded a foot of ground to ninety-four Democrats of Chestertown, and this gave them property qualification to vote. A colored sage hearing of these things, deeded a foot of land to 150 colored men, and in the local election, for which all this was done, cleaned out the Democratic candidates.

GOVERNOR HAINES, of New Jersey, denounces the nomination of Daniel Rafferty for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fourth District, as obtained through a lavish and corrupt use of money. He says that men were paid to attend the primary meetings and vote for delegates to the convention who would be favorable to Rafferty, and that large sums were expended to buy this sort of influence.

The Richmond *Dispatch* (Democrat), commenting upon the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, declares how idle it will be for Democrats to expect a decent and intelligent party manager will rise up to help the Northern Democracy, and says: "The truth is, the Northern Democrats have not the tact, or good sense, or wisdom, or what you will, to make up good issues. The Southern Democrats formerly made these up for them, and they were always successful."

BENJ. F. BUTLER and H. L. Dawes, have been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth and Tenth Massachusetts districts, and of course their elections are assured. General Butler was elected in 1868 by more than eight thousand majority, when there was a vigorous opposition headed by Richard H. Dana, Jr., an able and popular rival for Congressional honors in his own party. This year, even the Democrats hardly make a show of opposition. Mr. Dawes was elected in 1868 by about five thousand.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of a recent date says: Judge Gooding, of the fourth district of Indiana, loses his seat in Congress on account of an immaterial omission to write his initials on two of the ballots. They were cast for Judge Dooding instead of D. S. Gooding. The election officers could have had no difficulty in determining who the ballots were cast for, and, under the election laws of Indiana, would have been justified in receiving them; but they chose to reject them, and Judge Gooding's opponent will get the certificate of election.

THE Republicans of the New York Third Congressional District (in Brooklyn) having a split among themselves, one faction has nominated Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton for Congress. The following is Mrs. Stanton's letter of acceptance:

"APOLLO HALL, NEW YORK, Oct. 21, '70.
"*To Edwin J. Studwell, Chairman Nominating Committee:*
"DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination for Congress for the Third District, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"I accept the nomination with the understanding that if, by the chances of war, I should be elected, I shall feel free to express my own opinions in all political questions, independent of party traditions or control.
"As you suggested, I shall be ready to address my constituents at any time during the canvass, at your convenience."

STRASBURG.

How It Looked Immediately After the Surrender.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a communication from Strasburg, dated October 1 from which we quote a few passages:

"In the forty-eight hours since my arrival here, the physiognomy of the city has been wonderfully changed. The heaps of rubbish have been removed from the streets; the shops which have escaped destruction are again open. Numerous visitors go through the streets, and look for accommodation. The country people are bringing fuel, meat and vegetables into the starving town, and sutlers have fixed themselves at every corner. The population carry on a friendly intercourse with the conquerors, and relate to the soldiers in the cafes all their sufferings during the siege. The terrors of the last few weeks, they say, were so great that a mere temporary suspension of the bombardment was looked on as a priceless blessing. The irritation of the Strasburgers against the Germans is far from being so great as I feared and as there was reason to expect considering what they have had to endure. Irreconcilable they cannot by any means be called. The people of Elsass cannot quite repress a certain feeling of pride at the success of the German arms. In spite of the official flattery lavished on them, the French had always treated them as pariahs, on account of their German origin, and had given them the nickname of *Suabians*. The day has come when the Suabians have proved themselves to be stronger than the French, and the Alsatians are not altogether displeased to see the tables turned on the conceited braggarts beyond the Vosges, nor indifferent to the triumph of their own nationality.

On the entrance of the German troops a solemn thanksgiving service was held in the Protestant church of St. Thomas. Every corner of the building was filled with soldiers and citizens. At the door Gen. Werder was received by the Director of the Consistorium who welcomed him, and after giving him a brief sketch of the suffering of the inhabitants exhorted him to clemency. The General replied that it had given him the greatest pain to inflict such wounds on a German city, and he hoped the population would enable him by their friendly demeanour to withdraw the greater part of his troops and thus prove that the Strasburgers are not unwilling to become German citizens again. The sermon was preached by the Military Chaplain. He drew attention to the fact that France had obtained possession of Strasburg without paying a price in blood; and while the re-conquest of the city had imposed many and great sacrifices on Germany, she herself had deeply felt the blow she had struck. He hoped the German people would be enabled to heal in peace the wounds the city had suffered in war. When the sermon was concluded the General shook hands with the civic authorities, and went to pay a visit to the cathedral."

French Geography.

The North German *Correspondent* says: "Geography, we know, has never been the *forte* of the *grande nation*, and of this we find a new proof in the map of the seat of war with which the French officers were thoughtfully furnished when they marched *out contre la Prusse*. One of these truly entertaining sheets has been forwarded to the *Rheinische Courier* from Sedan by the 80th regiment, and that journal notices a few of the peculiarities by which it is distinguished from all other works of the same kind. The Rhine, it appears, rises in the *Lac de Constance*, and has a great mountain called the *Schezwald* on the right, between which and the river is the valley of Brisgau. Both mountain and valley belong to *Souabe*; the two States, Baden and Wurtemberg, are not considered worthy the attention of a French officer. The fortress of Rastatt is also ignored, but as compensation the small place Ettlingen is made nearly as important as Carlsruhe. Of the German stronghold Germersheim nothing is to be found on the map; but then *south* of Landau we find the village of Glaisweiler. On the *right* bank of the Rhine lie *Spire* and *Heilbe*; above the latter *Marmheim*, and towards the Neckar *Meinick* and *Heilbrein*. Frankfort is placed close to the mouth of the Maine; Mayence occupies the site of Ingelheim. *La Bavière rhenane* is represented as a level country, with one mountain near Kaiserslautern, *le Mont Tonnerre*. The map is described by those who have examined it as strongly resembling those we sometimes see executed by German schoolboys in their ninth year. Or we should think something not unlike that most popular war map issued by the distinguished geographer Twals.

Consumption of the Lungs.

The belief in the fatality of the disease usually denominated phthisis, or consumption, has allowed many an one to pass into an untimely grave. That recent discoveries in medicine have done much to ameliorate and even cure many of these so-called cases of consumption, will no longer admit of doubt. Those, therefore, who allow these afflicted persons to pass beyond the reach of medicine are justly censurable. Dr. Keyser, at his new office, is compounding a cure known as "LUNG CURE," which will in every instance greatly improve any case of pulmonary disease, and in many cases effect a thorough cure. It has a peculiarly pleasant taste, furnishes to the wasting and decaying organs a healthy plasma for their renewal, and its soothing effects on the irritated throat and fauces cannot be otherwise than beneficial. A medicine of which we know so much as DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, and compounded by a man of Dr. Keyser's skill and integrity, we do not hesitate to recommend, with the firm belief that we are conferring an inestimable favor upon our readers, especially that class of them to whom a prospect of cure will be sure to meet with a hearty response, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles, securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

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AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset: NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at the present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, Hostetter's Bitters is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, than any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant of such district takes the Bitters according to directions during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affect ons, and Hostetter's Bitters are the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet conceived.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870.

Our local money market is poorly supplied with ready cash means this week, and more than the usual amount of good paper is finding itself in the hands of private lenders. The money offerings at the regular discount houses and the National banks were in excess of the demand a week ago, giving an appearance of pressure perhaps beyond the actual needs of the market. We do not yet see any reason for anticipating any great stringency in loans. Payments thus far have been quite satisfactory for all sections. How soon the influx from this source may cease through a pressure for money south and west cannot be determined. Southern buyers in New York are paying a larger proportion of cash than for two years past, causing a confident tone in mercantile and monetary circles.

Our home stock and bond market continues inactive, with little disposition to change the quotations on the part of either buyer or seller. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are dull at 99½@99¾, with small lots offering. Consolidvile 7's are held at 99, and are a prime security at such figures.

Bank stocks are quiet—small lots of Exchange and of Citizens National are on the market at 70@70.50.

There is more demand for Columbia oil stock. Robinson Bros. report sales at 10.50@10.75. The daily production keeps regular at about 320 barrels. The low price of oil, however, tas, and from present appearances, will continue to have a depressing effect upon the market prices of all oil stocks, the old favorite as well as others.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	....105¾	105¾
5-20—1862	....110¾	110¾
" 1864	....111¼	111¼
" 1865	....111¼	111¼
" 1865 new	....110¾	110¾
" 1867	....110¾	110¾
" 1868	....110¾	110¾
10-40s	....109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	....111¾	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	....91¾	92¾
Do Scrip	....92¾	92¾
Erie	....28¾	29¾
Reading	....97¾	98¾
Lake Shore	....92¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....105¾	105¾
Rock Island	111	111
Chicago & N. W.	89	89¾
Do. Preferred	....80¾	80¾
Pacific Mail	....67¾	68
St. Paul, Common	....62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	....80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	....28¾	28¾
Wabash	....52¾	52¾
Do preferred	76	76
Adams Express	....67¾	67

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 25, 1870.

The chief feature on Wall street this afternoon was the increased activity in money, engineered by the withdrawal of some currency from the market. The chief party to this scheme was universally understood to be the Bank of Montreal, which sold heavily of gold yesterday, withholding currency from the market, the object being to "bear" stocks. The rates of interest were advanced to 7 per cent. currency and 7 per cent. gold; the effect was slight and merely temporary, the rate reacting at the close to 6@7 per cent. currency.

Sterling strong at 9¾.

The gold market was weak: opened at 111¾ and sold down to 111¾ on the unfounded rumors of successful termination of peace negotiations in Europe, but on transaction; recovered to 111¾, and closed at 111¾.

Borrowing rates flat at 1-32.

Carrying rates 2@3 per cent.

Clearances $60,000,000.

Governments dull and heavy. Treasury disbursed $600,000 on account interest.

Coupons: 1881, 110¾@111; 5-20s, 62, 1862's, 110¾@111; do. 64, 111¾@111¾; do. 65, 111¾@111¾; do. new, 110¾@110¾; do. 67, 110¾@110¾; do. 68, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Currency 6s, 110¾@111¾.

State securities dull; Missouris 91; Tennessee, old, 62¾; do. new, 62¾; Virginias, new, 63; do. old, 62¾; North Carolina, old, 40¾; do. new, 37.

Stocks strong.

Five-Thirty Prices: Canton, 69¾; Cumberland Coal, 38; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79½; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 5¾; do. preferred, 11; Adams Express, 67; Wells & Fargo, 97; American Merchants' Union, 69¾; United States, 39; Pacific Mail, 67¾; New York Central, 91¾; do. Scrip, 97; Erie, 29; do. preferred, 49; Harlem, 134; do. preferred, 135; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Central, 93; Clev. & Pittsburgh, 107½; R. W., 89¾; do. pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 98; St. Paul 62¾; preferred 80¾; Wabash 52¾; preferred 75; Terre Haute 39; preferred 67; Chicago & Alton 114¾; preferred 125¾; Ohio & Mississippi 28¾; Pacific R. R. 105; Milwaukee & St. Paul 49¾; preferred 69¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul 49¾; preferred 69¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul 49¾; preferred 69¾

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale.—A good paying Newspaper Route in this borough for sale. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Members of Hampton's Battery will find a notice concerning them on our first page.

Any one in want of a fine watch, a piece of jewelry of a rewarding purpose, would do well to call at E. M. Orr's jewelry store, 116 Federal street, corner of Water, Allegheny City.

Beat His Wife.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Stephens yesterday by Justice Barker, on oath of Catharine Stephens, wife of the accused. She alleges that he beat and abused her.

You should lose no time in visiting Sands & Reineman, 29 Fifth avenue, if you want Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fenders, as the assortment, although the largest in the city, is every day decreasing.

Disorderly Conduct.—J. F. Lang made information yesterday charging J. Pollock Easton with disorderly conduct. The hearing before whom the information was made, issued a warrant for the arrest of Eaton.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Chief of Police Hague made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Robert Hilger, Thomas Hilger, D. Hilger and Harper Zeiner, each with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Mr. John Megrew No. 45 Ninth street, invites attention, especially from country merchants to his stock of goods consisting of toys, notions, staple and fancy dry goods, together with a complete assortment of pipes, pouches, meerschaums, smoking cups, &c. He tenis connection to the city and solicits wholesale indements.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Officer Chas. Havin made information before Justice Barker yesterday charging August Wehner, John Peckford and Wm. Brown with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It appears that the accused were drunk and engaged in a street fight. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

Ferocious Dog.—John Lally made information before Justice Barker yesterday charging John Downey with keeping a ferocious dog. John is the proprietor and owner, it appears, of an animal that occasions spasms of terror in the bull dog and according to the statement of Lally he is a ferocious brute. He alleges that the dog tore his trowsers. Borgan was arrested and held for a hearing.

Notice from No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

Messrs. Sands & Reineman would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that their establishment will be open every evening. This is done for the accommodation of those who may find it inconvenient to spare the time during the day, and also to invite the inspection of their large and varied assortment of house furnishing goods, believing that a leisure hour may be very agreeably and profitably spent in examining their stock, fixtures, etc.

Oakland Park.

We are glad to announce that another trot will take place at the above park on Saturday, October 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., between the two well known horses, "Annie Watson" and "Bob."

It will be remembered that at the last meeting, "Annie Watson" was the winner in the excellent time of 2:33, 2:37, 2:33 and 2:36, and from what we can learn, she will have to look out for her laurels, as "Bob" has greatly improved very much since their last meeting.

We hope there will be a large attendance, as the race will be fair. Great that was ever taken place in this city.

V. M. C. A.—Noon Prayer Meetings.

Some time ago we published a paragraph stating that the mid-day prayer meetings held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. were increasing as to number of attendants and degree of spiritual interest. We are glad to know that this interest still continues. Many prominent ministers are lending themselves to the service of these meetings. To-day, Rev. E. P. Harrell, of Wilkinsburg, preached from the passage, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord. These meetings, which are of but thirty minutes' duration, have been greatly blessed. The committee having charge of them extend a cordial invitation to all our citizens to be present. Strangers are especially welcomed, and indeed all are. Charity than ease. Drop in five minutes before noon.

AVERY COLLEGE.

Its Present Condition and Future Prospects—Rising Tribute to Bishop Addresses and Resolutions—The College Standard to be Elevated—What is Proposed.

Avery College, Allegheny, is just now attracting considerable attention from our colored citizens. It has been the impression for some time that the Institution was far from performing its mission, but no action was taken in the case until the school degenerated almost to a level with a primary educational establishment. With the new order of things, however, the bestowal of the franchise upon the colored people new interest was felt in everything pertaining to the advancement of the race, and in this communities naturally was turned the institutions provided for the mental culture of the people. True the college become the object of discussion.

Last evening this preliminary interest culminated in a mass meeting of colored people, held in the African M. E. Church, Wylie street, especially for the consideration of matters pertaining to the College—its present condition, and the best method of raising it to a higher standard.

The church was well filled with an audience representing the best portion of our colored community, and considerable earnestness was manifested. The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Rev. Mr. Peck, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees. Devotional exercises were first engaged in, after which he President introduced

Prof. Sulsot, President of the College, made an elaborate address upon the condition and prospects of the institution.

The speaker opened with a review of the present

CONDITION OF THE COLLEGE.

He had felt on the very first day of his entrance upon his duties as President of the institution that it had been allowed to fall far below the standard, and almost into obscurity. It had done good in its day that even the conductors on the street cars, whose business it was to know all public buildings, could tell where the College was situated. Avery College had been in existence twenty years, and yet in all that time he had heard it said it had not sent forth one minister, one graduate, or one teacher. The contrast between this and Wilberforce University was greatly to the discredit of the former institution.

He had taken the position of teacher in Avery College to apply his time and labors to the improvement of this state of affairs. He had resolved that if the College went down it should not be his fault, so far as his efforts could extend. He, however, did not expect to meet—instead of a collegiate class, up at least to the standard of the preparatory department of western colleges—an ill graded primary and intermediate school barely equal to the public schools. He had asked himself why this was? Why it was that

PROFESSORS, SO-CALLED,

Had laid aside, as it were, their scholarship and were spending their time in teaching the lowest elementary branches, below the average of a village high school. How was it that professors were willing to pay $2.00 a term for that which at the public school they could get for nothing. In answer, he had been told that it was desirable to sustain Avery College, and this was

THE ONLY METHOD.

He did not think so. He believed in raising the standard of the College but to go with pupils who had not advanced far enough to graduate at the public schools. He did not believe in having any Preparatory Department as it was so called. That should be left to the public schools. The only primary scholars to go to Avery College should be those who were too old to go to the public schools, and wished to retrieve early disadvantages.

The College being endowed, it was necessary to answer it with paying scholars. All should be rejected who were not qualified to commence at once upon the Collegiate course. By such a course the College could be elevated and made a College in fact as well as name.

The opportunity should now be received by the colored

PEOPLE TO DEVELOP

themselves mentally, that they might be fitted for taking their places in life and performing well their parts. As their civil and political emancipation had been accomplished, the educational emancipation should be crowned with the intellectual emancipation of the rising generation, that they might work out the destiny of the African people in the Great American Republic.

When Avery College was instituted the hours were 6 o'clock P. M., and the few colored people unpromising. Then it might have been policy to set the standard low. But times had changed.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT

Had swept away all barriers to the advancement of the colored race. Now the standard should be raised. The colored people should at once cease preparing themselves for securing that which Congress could not give, that which could not be conquered by force, could not be purchased by wealth, could only be won by moral and intellectual and future social equality.

It was a glorious fact that Oberlin was not near the only institution where colored man could go, and be safe from neglect and insult. But they were distant from this section. The question was given in maintaining children there, as it was further not the best policy to allow the young to be separated from home in

SUSCEPTIBLE PERIOD

of life. At their doors was an institution, which claimed and was worthy of their patronage. A modest outlay could supply it with the apparatus necessary to make it a true college. It was for the colored people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to say whether the college would be or not sustained.

He did not believe in using any harsh measures of dismissal against those students who are now in the college. But henceforth the line of demarkation should be clearly drawn, and the college elevated above the public school. The standard of 1865 should be reafirmed. It was not too high then, it was not so now. The want of such a standard was

THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY

Which had to be contended against. By this method the college would be placed upon a fundamental educational establishment, and a credit to its teachers and patrons.

Avery College would then become so in fact, as it was already, now so far from being the case. Professors of Logic, of Mental and Physical Sciences, of Mathematics, Language, Literature, and Belles Lettres would no longer be teachers of the lowest grades, but scholars and Professors in reality, and their students would be students in fact. Then the consummation the well-to-do citizens of the community should step forward in the matter. Parents of the male and female youth of color their children have finished at the public schools that they

ENTER THE COLLEGE

And receive a thorough collegiate education. The speaker's feelings swelling up his theme for about half an hour, closed with a fervent appeal for immediate action in the matter, that the Professorships encouraged, and that the College at once put upon a sound basis, and with good promise for the future.

At the conclusion of Prof. Sulsot's address, the discussion of the subject was made general.

Mr. Peck thought

ONE REASON WHY

the people had not supported the College by educating their children there, was because they thought more of their physical comforts than their mental growth—more of their backs than their minds. (Laughter.) He had however known some exceptions to this rule, and the exceptions were honorable ones. In one instance where a father was about to give his child an education it had been done, and the most gratifying results had followed. He thought the people should be stirred up in regard to the necessity of education for future success in life. Times have changed and they must change. Prejudice was overcome.

Resolved, That while the Board feel sorry that Dr. Browne has seen fit to tender his resignation, nevertheless, in compliance with his request, it is hereby accepted, and to take into effect on the 1st of April, 1871.

Resolved, That it is preferred by him, Dr. Browne be excused from active service in the meantime, as President of the College, and that he be requested, as far as possible, to devote his time to the increasing of the endowment fund of the Institution.

A Committee was then appointed to communicate to President Brown the action of the Board, after which they took a recess till one o'clock.

On reassembling in the afternoon, Dr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Dr. Browne and communicate to him the action of the Board, reported that Dr. Browne desired to hear the action of the Board read, and make a short statement, when a message a messenger was sent to inform him that his request was granted.

In a few minutes Dr. Browne made his appearance, and, after the reading of the action of the Board touching his resignation, stated that his own interests demanded his immediate release, and that it was his desire that his connection with the College should be severed at the present meeting. The following preamble and resolutions were then submitted:

WHEREAS, Dr. Browne insists that his interests demand that his connection with Westminster College be severed immediately; therefore,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the college by Dr. Browne his salary be continued until January 1st, 1871.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A committee was then appointed to take measures to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Browne.

Mr. J. D. Irons was elected Professor of Loll's Literature, vice Professor Jeffers, resigned.

On motion of Rev. Professor L. H. Kerr, D. D., seconded by Dr. J. S. Easton, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was unanimously conferred on the Rev. John Davis, Ballinahich, County Down, Ireland. Dr. Davis is well known and has many friends in Pittsburgh. About twenty years ago he visited this city and spent some three months. He was one of the most popular Irish preachers who have visited this country, and many, we believe, remember with delight the eloquent sermons he delivered in our pulpits and churches. Those who knew him are well assured that the honor has been meritoriously conferred.

South Pittsburgh Council.

A regular meeting of the Council of South Pittsburgh was held yesterday (Tuesday) evening, October 25th, 1870. Present: Messrs. Brown, Hains, Kim and Moorhead.

On motion, Mr. Brown was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk, Justice Barker, presented the bill of the Street Commissioner for the past two months, including the expenses incurred in cleaning and repairing streets, amounting in the aggregate to $344.16.

The bills were approved and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

The bills of the constables, Stemler and Hoyt, for two months' services, amounting to $225, were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Sundry other bills were read and approved and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

Balance of Stock Arrived.

The widow of Mr. J. A. Tobias arrived here yesterday with the balance of the large and extensive stock of clothing which was imported and manufactured by J. A. Tobias, deceased, consisting of the latest fashionable imported clothes and cas meres; also, agent for King William and Crown Prince suits. Mrs. J. A. Tobias, on account of declining health, wishes to return to England to reside with her brothers-in-law, the celebrated English watchmakers, Tobias & Co. The goods are open to public inspection. This is a rare chance to buy bargains, 13 St. Clair street.

N. B.—Storekeepers are invited to examine this large and extensive stock of clothing.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.—In the case of the United States vs. Simon Levi, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. John A. Schneider, indicted for illicit distilling. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,003, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the jail of Somerset county.

United States vs. John Holstein, indicted for selling beer in unstamped barrels. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

John Freiz *alias* Peter Schneider, indicted for a violation of the revenue laws, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

In the case of the United States vs Fred. Kauf, indicted for dealing in cigars in a manner contrary to the revenue laws, defendant was found guilty.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court convened at 10 o'clock, A. M., present Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams. The following business was transacted:

Rowley et. al. vs. McHugh, Cambria Co.; argued by Potts for plaintiff in error, the Court directing to hear the argument for plaintiff.

House of Refuge vs. Indiana Co.; argued by Stewart for plaintiff in error, and by Banks contra.

Tofty vs. The Borough of Johnstoo, Cambria Co.; argued by Koehln, plaintiff, in error and by Linton contra.

Gourley et. al. vs. Kinley, Armstrong Co.; argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Golden contra.

Brady's admin. appeal, Westmoreland Co.; argued by Laird for appellant, and Foster contra.

Kittaning Boro. vs. Piper, Armstrong Co. Continued.

Burnett, et. al. vs. Colvin et. al., Cambria Co.; argued by Scott for plaintiff in error.

On motion of H. F. Lucas, Esq., A. J. Cochran, Esq., was sworn and admitted to practice in this Court.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, October 25.—In the case of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. Reno & Hopkins, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $75.96.

The first case taken up was that of Joseph A. Butts' administrator vs. The City of Pittsburgh; action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff as administrator of Joseph A. Bults in consequence of a break in the sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, by which plaintiff's grocery store was flooded and his stock destroyed.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

221 Butt's adm'r vs. City of Pittsburgh.
185 Thomas vs. Simms.
247 Driedol vs. Gutendorf & Garber.
1 Downer et al. vs. Brown.
175 Rodgers vs. Hubbard & Co.
226 Ross vs. Simmonds et al.
238 Kaufman vs. Gosbach.
188 Swock vs. Vernon.
13 Hill, Patterson & Co., vs. Blicher.
23 Wenona Coal Co., vs. Canfield.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, October 24. The case of the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company vs. J. M. Knap, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury.

John J. Case vs. Jacob H. Walter, Protonotary. Plaintiff had a con.ract with the County Commissioners for transcribing judgment docket No. 6, and Walter refused to certify, when the work was completed, to its correctness, on the ground that it was not a true and correct copy. This fact appearing in evidence, counsel for plaintiff said he would not ask a verdict. The jury found for the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of the Board of Health vs. Morgan—action to recover a penalty for engaging in the business of a night-soiler without a permit. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $20—the amount of the penalty.

In all the other cases of this character in which the Board of Health was plaintiff, judgment was entered by default in the sum of $20 each, the amount of the penalty.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

243 Donk vs. Arp.
46 Stewart vs. Howard.
7 Bardman vs. Thiele.
253 Luntz vs. Trautman.
280 Czarnicke vs. Fry.
184 Dushaue vs. Metirew.
19 Burgess vs. Dickson.
20 Abell vs. Rock.
22 Haigh vs. Rutherford.
27 Speer vs. Semple.
25 Delphy vs. Fairfax.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, October 25.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Baker, indicted for forcible entry, reported yesterday, was resumed. From the testimony it appears that the defendant used the name of his father-in-law, Ebben Bragdon, without authority. He, it is alleged, signed his father-in-law's name to promissory notes to the amount of $8,000, which notes were cashed by Alex. Patterson, the prosecutor. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and directed that each party pay one-half the costs.

The next case called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Pennington, indicted, on oath of Hunter Love, a one legged soldier, for obtaining goods under false pretences. Love formerly owned the Equator Hotel, Fifteenth Ward, and on the 18th of September, 1869, sold out to Pennington for $625, on his representing that he had money in the Lawrenceville Savings Bank, and could give him a check at any time, providing notice was given. The check was given, and when Love collected only $75 of the amount—leaving $550 uncollected. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

308 Com. vs.	Adam Haugle, et al.
332 "	Wm. Edwards, 3 cases
441 "	Fred Bauer, et al.
416 "	Fred Erkert.
211 "	Fred Bender.
147 "	John Gallagher.
402 "	John Wilbert.
"	J. Furey et al.
35 "	John McKee & J. Robinson.
21 "	Peter Crider, et al.
17 "	C. H. Simmons & D. P. Hatch
3 "	Charles Peter, et al.
1 "	Molly Smith & M. Johnson.

This is the last day of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the witnesses and all parties interested in the above cases must be in court at 9½ o'clock.

COLLEGIATE.

Meeting of Trustees of Westminster College—Resignation of President Accepted—Professor Elected—Degree Conferred.

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College, held a special meeting, commencing at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the city of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, of Erie, in the chair. After prayer, the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved. The chairman then announced that the first business was the consideration of the resignation of Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., as President of the College, tendered at the previous meeting. The members of the Board expressed much regret that Dr. Browne had come to the determination to tender his resignation. After a general expression of regret, it was

Resolved, That while the Board feel sorry that Dr. Browne has seen fit to tender his resignation, nevertheless, in compliance with his request, it is hereby accepted, to take into effect on the 1st of April, 1871.

Resolved, That it is preferred by him, Dr. Browne be excused from active service in the meantime, as President of the College, and that he be requested, as far as possible, to devote his time to the increasing of the endowment fund of the Institution.

A Committee was then appointed to communicate to President Brown the action of the Board, after which they took a recess till one o'clock.

On reassembling in the afternoon, Dr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Dr. Browne and communicate to him the action of the Board, reported that Dr. Browne desired to hear the action of the Board read, and make a short statement, when a message a messenger was sent to inform him that his request was granted.

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SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

First Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association—First Day's Proceedings.

The first annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association convened yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., in the M. E. Church, corner of Smithfield Street and Seventh Avenue. The Convention was called to order by Rev. W. T. Beatty, President of the Association, and Rev. J. C. Faris acting as Secretary.

The attendance was quite large. A majority of ministers of the city were in attendance, and with them joined in the exercises a number of the Sabbath School Superintendents and many of the most experienced teachers were present and took quite an interest in the meetings.

The first topic for discussion was "The relations of the Sabbath School." Internal.—1st, Teachers; 2d, Scholar; 2nd, Superintendent and School. External.—1st, School to Pastor; 2nd, School to Parent; 3d, School to Church; 4th, School to Community.

The discussion was opened by Rev. Mr. Herr and Rev. McIlvar, Squires and others followed.

The second topic was "The uniform lesson system," with discussion upon the use of published preparation for teacher and scholar. Rev. Mr. Squires opened the discussion, and was followed by Rev. McCook, of Philadelphia, one of the most practical Sabbath School workers of the day. The discussion was quite animated and interesting. At the close of the discussion the question drawer was opened and the questions and were read.

The Convention then adjourned until half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At half past seven o'clock the Convention re-assembled and was called to order by the President. Fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises.

The first business in order was the third topic for discussion, "The Use of Sacred History; Geography and Archaeology in Teaching." Rev. Dr. Jacobus, D. D., opened the discussion and was followed by Rev. Mr. Faris.

Rev. Mr. McCook, of Philadelphia, then entertained the Convention for some time with practical illustrations in teaching Sacred History.

After brief devotional exercises the fourth subject on the programme was taken up, "The Teacher's Meeting." The leader, E. Y. Garette, selected for his subject John. 12th chapter, seventeenth verse inclusive. The lesson as taught was a model one and reflected the greatest credit both on the head and heart of the teacher.

At the close of the lesson brief and pointed remarks on the same subject were made by Revs. Scovel, Parris and Leonard.

The Question drawer was then produced, which created a great deal of interest among the audience.

On motion the meeting adjourned after prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Morrow, to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

The following is the programme for to-day.

9 A. M.—*V. Sidework in the Sabbath School.*—1. Cultivation of Manners; 2. Teaching Spirituality; 3. Developing Benevolence; 4. Wedding a Missionary Spirit; 5. Temperance; 6. Literary Culture.

VI.—How to Secure a Thorough Organization of our County—With a discussion of the value and methods of local Sabbath School Institutes.

2 P. M.—*VII. Session—Management*—1. Exercises in Opening the School; 2. Proportion of Each Service; 2. Attitude and Rest; 4. Use of the Bell.

VII. The Adult, or Senior, Department.—1. How to Retain the Older Scholars; 2. How to Make the School Conducive to Church and Congregation; 3. How to Secure Competent Teachers.

IX. & IX. Object and Outline Teaching.—Illustrative, Pictorial and Descriptive.

X. Sabbath School Experience.—Incidents, Improvements, Difficulties and Encouragements.

Bankruptcy Auction Sales.

At No. 61 Wood St., under Lafayette Hall, Whiting, the auctioneer, is doing a land office business. Those who have attended these sales are wondering how it is that such goods are suffered to be so sacrificed. The agent, however, is resolved to sell the goods. He imposes no limits. Great bargains are consequently secured by all who attend these sales. And almost every description of dry goods of excellent quality and suited to all wants are put up day and evening. Many of the fortunate bidders are retail merchants who get better barrains than at eastern jobbing houses, and many housekeepers are securing all they need of clothes, dress goods, children's wear, sheetings, table covers, prints, chintzs, denims, &c., &c., frequently at less than half the ordinary prices. But the time these goods are going off, the opportunity must soon pass away. We therefore advise our readers to lose no time, but go at once to the auction room, 61 Wood street, and see and judge for themselves whether these things be so, and profit as others are doing, by the occasion before you.

We import every year the largest stock of Fire Irons brought to the city. We have about two hundred styles in stock. Call early while the assortment is complete.
SANDS & REINEMAN,
29 Fifth Avenue.

Call and see our stock of underwear, &c., before purchasing elsewhere.
JNO. DEGELMAN & CO.,
The New Stand Stocking Store,
No. 30 Fifth Avenue.

Gold Band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $10, at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

REGULATING REGULATORS.

Accurate Time Secured—How it is Accomplished—The "Observatory" Made a Local Convenience—A New System for Our Watchmakers.

It is not well known fact that as a rule the time kept by different watchmakers varies greatly, with each other, and almost as often with the true time. The reason of this is found in the manner in which the different regulators are regulated. Occasionally the true time is obtained from some observatory, and a regulator thus "set." Other dealers get that time afterwards, when, perhaps, the clock has varied, and regulate their "regulators" by it. It even passes through third and fourth hands, and thus the result cannot but be a variation among the time-keepers. This difference in some instances reaches minutes, and a watch "set" by one regulator will be found that much at variance with another.

The matter becomes more important when a minute accuracy of time is needed for certain affairs, such as the arrangement of the time table of a railroad, where a variation of a minute may be attended with fearful results. The attention of scientific men was drawn to this subject, and as a result of years of experiments, a standard time has been reached and a means devised whereby it might be communicated to every city or village in a country. This system has been in operation in England for twenty years and has met with universal success.

For several years past Prof. Langley, of the Western University and in charge of the "Observatory," has been endeavoring to have the standard system in the banking house of the late Ph. H. Mertz. A pocket book containing $110, a silver watch and several letters of credit to his name, were found on the person that would give any further clue to the identity of the deceased or the causes which led to his death.

The Coroner had the body removed to Devore's undertaking rooms, where Dr. Donnelly was called upon to make a *post mortem* examination, for what purpose we are unable to say, as it was quite evident to all who examined the body that the man died from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the breast, which all the circumstances would indicate had been inflicted by himself. A jury was then empannelled, and after hearing the testimony of the Doctor, which was to the effect that death was caused by the wound above described, the jury then adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon.

The deceased was apparently about twenty-five years of age and was well dressed. He had light brown hair and his face was closely shaved. It is not known when the suicide was committed, but it is hardly probable that it could have occurred previous Sunday night or Monday morning. A lady residing in the neighborhood of the school house says a man answering the description of the deceased called at her house on Sunday morning, but left after obtaining a drink.

TEMPERANCE.

Address by Rev. P. Coombe—Large and Interested Audience Present.

According to previous announcement in the GAZETTE, Rev. P. Coombe, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, delivered an address last evening before the members of the Young Men's Temperance Society, in their hall on Duquesne Way. There was a large and deeply interested audience in attendance. President Carr occupied the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Thos. H. Habe.

The distinguished lecturer treated his subject in an able and masterly manner. He has devoted the best years of his life to this great cause, and is one of every where recognized as a leading spirit of the temperance reform. For long years his voice has rung forth for the truth and the right, clear and loud as a clarion blast. He is a pioneer in the field, and has been on behalf of the State Temperance Association, having taken as his motto "Local Prohibition." His influence is unreadily felt, and drunkards and liquor dealers are beginning to tremble. He stands in a position never occupied before by any person. He represents all the evangelical churches of Pennsylvania, believing, as he does, that temperance reform will never succeed until taken hold of by the Church of Christ.

Mr. Coombe discussed the license laws in all their phases, and exhibited in glowing, burning words, the disgrace and shame of the State. He portrayed vividly the duty which every Christian and patriot should occupy on this subject. He believed the liquor laws were soon to be destroyed and their shameful records blotted from the statute books of the nation.

The lecture throughout was able and eloquent, and made a marked impression on those present.

At the close the meeting was dismissed, after singing a doxology and benediction by Rev. Mr. Long.

A Correction.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your issue of Monday last there appeared a local article headed "Teddy McCarthy Again," which so far as relates to him does him the grossest injustice. No doubt your reporter gave the statement as he obtained it, but whoever was his informant shot wide of the truth. As a brother of the above named, I would state that the fight was between James Lindsay and myself. A usual in such cases, a large crowd collected and succeeded in swelling the affair to almost proportions of a riot. The police were soon on the ground and arrested Lindsay, who was at once taken to the Twelfth Ward Station House. By the excitement I managed to evade the police at the time. Shortly afterwards, however, I was walking along the street when Officer James O'Marra, who had heard of the fracas down the street, approached me and said to me, "You had better come with me to the station house, or I will have to get an officer to make an information against you and have you arrested." I went with the officer to the station house, where Lindsay and myself were lodged for our appearance before the Mayor on Sunday morning. At the proper time we appeared before the Mayor, who questioned us as to the origin of the fight. Lindsay said he could tell, and I answered the same. The Mayor then let us off on $5 bail costs, making $8.25, after paying which we left the office. Both Lindsay's and my name appear on the Mayor's docket. Nothing of the kind of Officer Lang's name appears. Nothing of Illinois.

HIGHWAY robberies seem to be epidemic all over the country. In spite of railroads and police the days of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval are repeating themselves.

ONE of the boldest projections on East Rock, New Haven, has become detached and slidden to the base, making quite, a change in the appearance of many familiar mountain so kindly aided him, and as he has given every pledge and evidence that he desires to gain the good will and esteem of all order-loving people, I trust you will insert the above in your paper.

Yours, &c., CHARLES MCCARTHY.

For cleaning windows SAPOLIO possesses peculiar advantages. In its use very little water is required, and all slop and splash are avoided.

SAPOLIO cleans mirrors like magic, and, without the necessity of scratching or soiling, gilt frames and mouldings.

Grease and oil stains, on floors, tables or oil cloths, vanish like a mist before the touch of SAPOLIO.

SAPOLIO at once removes the green mould which so often mars the beauty of kitchen stone fronts and doorsteps.

A dampened rag, with a little SAPOLIO, will instantly eradicate stains and grease spots from painted work without removing the paint.

A single cake of SAPOLIO will do the same work in any household cleaning that can be accomplished with five pounds of bar soap.

Many housekeepers think they cannot keep house without rotten stone or bath brick; if they will give SAPOLIO one trial they will confess their error.

Printers, photographers and machinists often have stained hands, which SAPOLIO will not clean. SAPOLIO does the work quickly and thoroughly.

Every tidy housekeeper and skilful engineer and machinist keeps his machinery polished like a mirror. Experiments have proved SAPOLIO the king of polishers.

How often the cheerfulness and sunshine of a household are clouded by the hard and protracted labors of house cleaning. SAPOLIO remedies all these evils.

Dish washing is (to many) one of the disagreeable features of housekeeping. By using SAPOLIO instead of soap this occupation becomes a pastime.

Depot in Pittsburgh for Enoch Morgan's Sons
—SAPOLIO—
at
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT'S,
Cor. Smithfield street and Second avenue.

If you want Coal Vases, Fenders or Fire Irons, go to Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

The Keen Air which heralds the approach of winter is also a wonderful appetizer. So long, however, as Holtzheimer presides with such consummate skill over the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice, hungry ones need have no fear but that that appetite can be appeased by the most wholesome and most delicious of viands.

Beautifully Decorated China Dinner and Tea Sets, just received at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

A great variety of Woolen Goods at the New Stand Stocking Store, Sacques, Cloaks, Hoods, Infantees, Gaiters, Boots, &c., hand and machine knit. JNO. DEGELMAN & CO.,
No. 30 Fifth Avenue.

Call in to-day and try some of Holtzheimer's oysters, at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice. The bill of fare to-day also embraces other luxuries, such as green sea turtle soup, devilled crabs, fine pastry, first game of the season, fruits and other appetizing edibles. Try them.

Fifty Different Styles of Coal Vases and Coal Hods at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

The Florence is the only sewing machine made that sews either to the right or left at will. Agents wanted.
HECKERT & MCCAIN
No. 6 Sixth Street.

Everything new, fresh and desirable, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. JNO. DEGELMAN & CO.

Agents Wanted at No. 6 Sixth Street, to sell the Florence Sewing Machine.
HECKERT & MCCAIN.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life" as Pier, Dannels & Co.'s cream ale.

Cheapest base and bonnets in the city at No. 30 Diamond street, Mrs. E. Higgins'. WFS

If you want Coal Vases, Fenders, Fire Irons, Table Cattery, etc., go to Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

For cheap millinery, go to Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond street. WFS

Buy your Wedding Ring at the Department Store.

Will T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue. WST

If you want Coal Vases, Fenders or Fire Irons, go to Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House. No. 63 Fifth avenue. WST

We take it that every man wants the worth of his money when he makes a purchase. In purchasing trunks or traveling apparatus of that sort, this may be secured by patronizing Liebler, No. 104 Wood street. He is the great trunk manufacturer—ahead of all others—and it stands to reason that the man who does the largest trade can afford to sell the best articles and the cheapest.

Gold Band China Dinner Sets, at surprisingly prices, at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Mr. J. B. Youngson, corner Smithfield Street and Diamond alley, will take pleasure in responding to orders for preparing supper for banquets, parties, and balls at the shortest notice. Those who ever engaged the services of Youngson know how he acquits himself, and those who have not, will learn to their satisfaction and pleasure by calling upon him.

Gold Band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $10, at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Country Milliners supplied with patterns by Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond St. WFS

Stylish hats and bonnets at No. 30 Diamond street, Mrs. E. Higgins'. WFS

Gold Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $10, at Sands & Reineman's, 29 Fifth avenue.

GENERALITIES.

BARNUM is buffalo hunting.

LOUISIANA has 717,426 inhabitants.

THE population of California is 550,000.

A ROUGH WINE—rude-sheimer.—*Punch.*

IT is said that dimples are coming in fashion.

A CAARLRY CHARGER—the horse; de combat. *Punch.*

DARKO obussum has become a favorite dish in Iowa.

THE German watering places are again crowded.

GATLING, the coffee-mill gun man is an Ohioan.

RACING is fearfully common on the Lower Mississippi.

THE Chicago *Republican* calls the oil regions earth's hottest spot.

DENVER has, during the past year, planted five hundred shade trees.

BALTIMORE is discussing the advisability of an underground railroad.

FORT SUMTER is getting scarce. Tourists fill their pockets and travel.

THE Boston *Post* says that Dumas *pere* is dying of paralysis—or cabie.

ELEVEN cases of yellow fever resulted fatally last Saturday in New Orleans.

YALE COLLEGE is 171 years old, but has in that time lost many of its faculties.

MADAME SEEBACH has gotten as far as Philadelphia on her way westward.

JOHN O'NEILL, of Argyle, New York, a deacon, has eloped with his wife's niece.

INDECENT and dangerous the drovers of wild cattle guide through our streets.

KOX, the pantomimist, is advertised for both New York and Louisville this week.

DAN BRYANT has returned to the white stage and is now playing Irish comedy in San Francisco.

THE new crop of molasses is beginning to come into New Orleans—ten days sooner than it did last year.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS' father, Alfred Phillips, died a few days ago in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

ONE often reads of people trying to make piece of sand. Do they require them to keep the ocean tide? [Fun.

"GIVE me some headache and a family fight, is the Kentucky call for a glass of whisky and bitters."

DURING 1869 there were sold by twelve manufacturing companies in this country 323,629 sewing machines.

A FIVE months old child in Louisville can talk and walk. Its parents think it the most remarkable of children.

A young lady gave the French fair at San Francisco a $2500 set of diamonds, but declined to give her name.

CHICAGO is said to manufacture many spurious century pictures, thus adding to the list of her special industries.

THE Hon. Tom Brown Hughes, M. P., distinguished himself, when at Cornell, in a game of foot ball with the boys.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, at Oshkosh, solemnly avers that Henry Clay and Daniel Webster robbed him the other night.

IT is said that Texans are so fond of riding that they will walk three miles to catch a horse on which to go a mile.

CHARLES YOUNG, a Canadian, was shot by James McGregor, on the 21st, at Louisville, and was not expected to recover.

NILSON'S retirement in